

VICE COMMISSION FILES ITS PROTEST

Urges Reinstatement of Krengel
and Shomaker, Witnesses
in Investigation.

WEIL AND GOODE DENOUNCED

Garnett to Preside at Mass-Meeting—Presbyterian and Methodist Ministers Act.

Ministerial Associations Approve of Mass Meeting

Mayor Ainslie's Vice Commission prepares supplemental report which strongly urges the reinstatement of Detective Sergeant Krengel and Sergeant Shomaker, and that vigorous steps be taken for removal from the Board of Police Commissioners of Messrs. Weil and Goode.

Christopher B. Garnett, Assistant Attorney-General of Virginia, accepts invitation to preside at citizens' mass-meeting of protest to be held at John Marshall High School on Thursday night.

Common Council debates resolution for removal of Commissioner Goode, and invites assistance of City Attorney Pollard in shaping impeachment or other proceedings to have his office vacated at once.

Presbyterian and Methodist ministers, in separate meetings, adopt resolutions strongly condemning action of Police Board, and appealing to all citizens to support the movement for vigorous reform of police conditions.

Joint caucus names W. Reed Davis as candidate for Board of Police Commissioners, to succeed Colonel H. M. Boykin, resigned.

Incensed at the action of the Board of Police Commissioners in dismissing from the force Detective Sergeant Krengel, who had been one of its chief witnesses in its investigations of vice conditions in Richmond, the Mayor's Vice Commission at a special meeting held at the Jefferson Hotel last night adopted resolutions urging the reinstatement of Mr. Krengel and the restoration to rank of sergeant of Policeman Shomaker. In a communication to be forwarded to Mayor Ainslie to-day the Vice Commission reviews conditions as it found them both through the evidence of Mr. Krengel and that of outside investigators brought here by the commission.

URGENT REMOVAL OF

BOTH WEIL AND GOODE

Conditions pointed out in former reports are stated to have existed with the acquiescence of the police because it was known to patrolmen that certain of the immoral reports were frequented by certain commissioners, and policemen feared to take action which might incense those before whom they must each three years come up for reelection. That this fear was well grounded, the resolution states, is shown by recent developments.

Immediate steps for the removal

from the Police Board of Messrs. Weil and Goode are strongly urged, and the mass-meeting of citizens called for Thursday night at the John Marshall High School Building is heartily commended.

The resolutions commend Commissioners Parker and Thomas for their work on the Police Board and severely arraign Messrs. Bradley and Boykin as well as Messrs. Weil and Goode for their vote in the Police Board in the Krengel and Shomaker cases.

RESOLUTIONS CENSURE MAYOR

FOR ALLEGED INACTIVITY

It was stated that there was entire unity of opinion among the members of the Vice Commission. After a general discussion of developments since the last meeting of the commission, a rough draft of the resolutions was written out and adopted, and a committee, composed of Messrs. B. H. Melton (chairman), J. J. Gravatt and E. N. Calisch, was named to put the resolutions in proper order. The committee will meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock for the purpose, and the resolutions will be placed in the hands of the Mayor to-day. It is stated that the resolutions will censure Mayor Ainslie for his alleged inactivity at the time the board took action in the Krengel case.

There was a full attendance at the

meeting, which was held in Room 530 of the Jefferson Hotel. Rev. J. J. Gravatt, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, presided.

There was general discussion participated in by Captain A. B. Guilgon, Dr. Gravatt, William T. Reed, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Moses D. Hoge, Rev. J. T. Martin, secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Rev. B. H. Melton.

CHRISTOPHER B. GARNETT TO

PRESIDE AT MASS-MEETING

Announcement was made last night that Assistant Attorney-General Christopher B. Garnett has accepted the position of chairman for the mass-meeting to be held Thursday night at the John Marshall High School. A general meeting of signers of the call for this meeting was held yesterday, at which a number of committees were named. The committee to secure a chairman consisted of Messrs. T. M. Carrington, Wyndham R. Meredith and John Stewart Bryan. It was at first suggested to ask Dr. Gravatt to preside, but it was later determined to have the mass-meeting a citizens' affair, entirely independent of the Vice Commission.

Other speakers will be invited to take

part, but the committee was not prepared to announce their acceptance last night. Arrangements are being made for an overflow meeting at Broad Street Methodist Church should the attendance exceed the capacity of the hall.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Will Preside at Meeting of Protest



CHRISTOPHER B. GARNETT,
Assistant Attorney-General of Virginia.

COUNCIL MAY REMOVE GOODE FROM OFFICE

Pilcher Offers Resolution for Ex-
pulsion of Police Commis-
sioner.

QUESTION AS TO PROCEDURE

City Attorney Pollard Is Asked to
Outline Steps to Be Taken to Se-
cure Vacating of Goode's Seat on
Police Board.

The Common Council took steps last night to secure the immediate resignation of Police Commissioner R. N. Goode, or, failing that, to effect his forcible removal.

The matter was brought to an issue shortly before adjournment by Councilman Pilcher, who, on roll call, introduced a resolution declaring Mr. Goode removed from office, and appealing to the Common Council, in a communication to be forwarded to Mayor Ainslie to-day the Vice Commission reviews conditions as it found them both through the evidence of Mr. Krengel and that of outside investigators brought here by the commission.

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BROOKER INDICTED ON COCAINE CHARGE

Grand Jury in Federal Court
Finds Thirteen Counts
Against Physician.

HARRISON ACT VIOLATED

Edward Crandol Is Charged With
Swearing Falsely in Civil
Service Examination.

Dr. Boyce D. Brooker, a practicing physician of this city, with offices at 12 West Grace Street, was yesterday indicted by the grand jury of the United States District Court for unlawfully prescribing habit-forming drugs in violation of the Harrison anti-narcotic act. The indictment contains thirteen counts, each charging the physician with unlawfully and feloniously selling, bartering, dispensing and distributing some derivative and preparation of opium or coca leaves. October 14 has been set as the date for the trial.

The first and second counts embodied in the indictment charge Dr. Brooker with unlawfully dispensing one drachm of morphine sulphate and the same quantity of cocaine to William Williams on or about September 7; the third and fourth charge dispensation of like quantities of the drugs to E. T. Williams one week later; in the fifth and sixth, it is alleged that John Parker on or about September 14 received one drachm of morphine sulphate and one of cocaine; the seventh and eighth bring the same charge with respect to Peter Lacy, colored, the date about two days later; the ninth and tenth charge that on or about the date preceding, C. A. Pearce received like quantities of morphine sulphate and cocaine; the eleventh and twelfth charge that Willie Robertson got sixteen and two-thirds grains of heroin and one drachm of morphine sulphate on or about September 15; and the thirteenth charges that Willie Robertson received one drachm of cocaine on or about August 25.

WELL-KNOWN MEN

SERVE ON GRAND JURY

The witnesses called to testify in the grand jury investigation of Dr. Brooker's professional conduct were William Williams, Dr. William S. Gordon, Dr. William Russell Jones, John Parker, Peter Lacy, colored; C. A. Pearce, Willie Robertson and E. T. Williams.

Members of the grand jury are as follows: S. Dabney Crenshaw, foreman; James D. Patton, Charles P. Lathrop, Henry W. Rountree, B. F. Eckles, Gordon Wallace, Horace A. Hawkins, John Almy Branch, John C. Hazan, L. P. Bragg, R. S. Robertson, John W. Moore, A. J. Daffron, J. A. Sallie, R. L. Lee, W. A. Brown, W. H. Hill, Hansford Anderson, J. Whitby Binns, H. M. Hurt and George Powell.

Dr. Brooker, when asked yesterday afternoon for a statement in regard to the action of the Federal grand jury, declined to make any comment, saying that he had nothing to say at this time. The physician has been under a bond for \$1,000, with his wife and Dr. C. A. Bryce as his bondsmen, since his arrest on September 15, and this bond remains in force until his appearance before the United States District Court to answer the indictment. W. M. Justis, Jr., has been retained as counsel for the defense.

INVESTIGATION WAS STARTED

BY CHIEF COTTON, OF HOPEWELL

The physician was arrested at his office, 12 West Grace Street, September 15 by United States Marshal John G. Saunders, Detective Sergeant Willy Kellam and Special Agent J. H. C. Grasty, of the internal revenue department, on a bench warrant sworn out by Judge Edmund Waddill, of the United States District Court. He was at once taken to the Federal Building, where Judge Waddill opened a special session of court for a preliminary hearing. Mr. Justis, attorney for the accused, finally decided to waive the preliminaries, and Dr. Brooker was bailed for his appearance at the October term of the district court.

It is said that the bulk of the evidence leading to the physician's arrest was obtained through William Williams, who was brought from Hopewell a nervous and physical wreck from excessive use of habit-forming drugs. Williams was a native of Norfolk, and earned his living as a piano player in theaters and roof gardens of that city. Finally the ill effects of the drugs caused him to lose his position, and he went to Hopewell in the effort to secure employment. Here, too, he was unsuccessful, appealing, after a time, to Chief of Police Cotton for assistance in ridding himself of the habit.

The Hopewell chief of police took the man to Petersburg for a conference with Chief Ragland, of that city, the result being that the trio came to Richmond to take the matter up with the United States authorities. Much of the "dope," it is alleged, that Williams had used was secured through prescriptions signed by Dr. Brooker, and immediate steps were taken by Special Agent Grasty, of the Treasury Department, for the enforcement of the Harrison act, which resulted in the physician's arrest.

One other indictment was returned yesterday by the grand jury, this one, embodying two counts, against Edward Crandol, alias Carl Crandol, charging false statements in a civil service examination. The first count charged him with swearing falsely that he had never been convicted of a crime or misdemeanor, when it could be proven that he had been fined \$5 and costs by the police justice of the city of Portsmouth for being drunk and disorderly. In the second count it was alleged that he swore that he had never been in the naval or military service, when he had served for about seven months in a military capacity.

After returning these two indict-

ments, the grand jury adjourned to meet again this morning at 11 o'clock.

BATTLE CRUISERS FOR AMERICAN NAVY

New Program Will Provide for
Fastest and Most Heavily
Armed Craft Afloat.

TO COST \$18,000,000 EACH

All Items of Forthcoming Esti-
mates Considered at White
House Conference.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Superb battle cruisers, faster and more heavily armed than any warcraft afloat or building, and which will cost \$18,000,000 each, will be recommended to Congress as a part of the navy building program for next year. Decision on this step was reached to-day at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Daniels and Representative Padgett, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Plans for such a vessel as is contemplated already have been prepared, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Taylor, chief constructor of the navy, and are being considered by the secretary and members of the general board.

Just how many of the new type ships will be asked for this winter has not been determined. Secretary Daniels said after the conference. Cost of construction of navycraft has risen since the outbreak of the European war with the consequent enormous demand upon American resources, some recent steel contracts for the navy showing an increase of 50 per cent. Drawnoughts, which also will be recommended for construction this winter, will cost \$15,000,000 each, it is estimated, as against \$15,000,000 for ships now building. Part of this increase, however, is due to new hull construction to provide greater protection against torpedo attack.

ESTIMATES MUST BE

READY BY OCTOBER 15

The number of ships of each class to be urged probably will be agreed upon within a few days. The estimates, by law, must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury by October 15.

Plans for the battle cruisers, Mr. Daniels said, contemplated a speed of thirty-five knots an hour. They will be faster than any but the swiftest destroyer. In land terms, they will equal the speed of railway trains making forty miles an hour. In size, they will equal the largest American Dreadnoughts building, and far exceed any afloat.

The armament has not been decided upon, but it probably will be equal or greater than that of present-day Dreadnoughts. It is understood that some officers believe each ship should carry twelve fourteen-inch .50-caliber rifles, but it is possible that a lesser number of guns may be mounted, or that the new sixteen-inch rifle, the largest naval gun yet developed, may be used. In that case, probably only six or eight big guns would be mounted.

All the items of the forthcoming navy estimates were considered at to-day's conference. Secretary Daniels declined to disclose other details of plans. He intimated, however, that a building program for the submarine flotilla would be urged that would make possible an inner line of defense along both coasts to be maintained by submarines operating from bases established at necessary intervals. The secretary said that the value of submarines for the defense of the wide reaches of coast line on both shores could hardly be overestimated.

TENTATIVE DESIGNS

ALREADY PREPARED

Battle cruisers have not been recommended by the general board of the navy except once, some years ago. Plans have been considered for such ships every year, however, and tentative designs prepared. Many officers now feel that, with bids advertised for the forty-four battleships for the navy, it is time that swift, heavily armed cruisers were added to the fleet, aside from any lessons drawn from the European war.

The "mission" of the navy, as it is discussed in Navy War College problems, always has been regarded as defense of the United States. With efforts being made to foster the merchant marine, however, and with the Monroe Doctrine to uphold and the Panama Canal to defend, the officers of that city. Finally the ill effects of the drugs caused him to lose his position, and he went to Hopewell in the effort to secure employment. Here, too, he was unsuccessful, appealing, after a time, to Chief of Police Cotton for assistance in ridding himself of the habit.

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SUCCESSOR TO COMSTOCK

John S. Sumner Appointed to Continue

Work of Vice Suppression in
New York.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The Society for the Suppression of Vice announced to-day that it has appointed John S. Sumner as acting secretary to continue the work of vice suppression in which the late Anthony Comstock was engaged. Mr. Sumner is a lawyer, and son of Rear-Admiral George W. Sumner, retired.

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IT PAYS TO TRAVEL YORK RIVER LINE

To Baltimore and beyond. Excellent steam-
er service. Only \$2.50 one way; \$4.00 round
trip. Delightful sail up Chesapeake Bay.

Fleet Puts Out to Sea to Defend Coast From Make-Believe Enemy

Fourteen of Country's
Mightiest Warships Will
Guard Against Attack of
Invaders in War Game.

NORFOLK, VA., October 4.—Headed by the battleship Wyoming, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, fourteen of America's greatest warships steamed from Hampton Roads at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the Atlantic Ocean to meet a make-believe enemy in the shape of another fleet of warships flying the Stars and Stripes.

The ships had on a warlike appearance when they left the roads, and two hours later when they steamed slowly through the Virginia capes, they hung close together, apparently making about twelve knots.

Orders had been given to have every ship ready for sea by noon to-day. They were ready by 10 o'clock this morning, but not a ship moved until the Wyoming, which only yesterday left Chesapeake Bay, where she engaged in individual practice, ran up a signal to "get under way."

INSPIRING PROCESSION

MOVES SLOWLY TOWARDS SEA

It was exactly 1 o'clock when this signal was displayed, and a few minutes later every one of the fourteen big ships had weighed anchor and begun to move slowly towards the sea. The Wyoming went to the head of the line, and the procession, an inspiring one, began. After the Wyoming came the New York, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, Utah, Michigan, Rhode Island, South Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, New Hampshire, Louisiana and Celtic.

Warlike preparations had been made for the departure of the fleet, and the utmost secrecy was maintained concerning the plans for the maneuvers along the coast and the hour of the departure. Strangers were not admitted on board without special permission, and the members of the crews which were given shore liberty were not permitted to discuss anything relative to the proposed movement of the fleet.

Five thousand men were given shore liberty Saturday afternoon, with instructions to report on board their ships at 8 o'clock this morning. It is said that every man reported, and that each ship sailed with a full crew complement.

Only Admiral Fletcher was aware of the part each ship is to play in the forthcoming war game when the fleet left Hampton Roads to-day. It was stated on good authority that the captains of the various ships composing the big fleet did not know what part their vessels were to take in the mimic warfare. They sailed under sealed orders, which, it was said, would not become known to the various ships until they were well out at sea.

After clearing the Virginia capes, the fleet is expected to scatter in all directions, so as to come upon the enemy from all sides.

WILL DEFEND COAST

AGAINST INVASION

The fleet sailing from here to-day will be known in the forthcoming war game as the defenders, and will be commanded by Admiral Fletcher. A fleet of warships of less fighting strength, which sailed from Newport, will be known as the invaders.

The defenders will endeavor to prevent the invaders from penetrating their line, so as to effect a landing or entrance to any American port from Maine to Florida.

The mimic warfare is scheduled to begin at midnight Tuesday, October 5, and will continue fifteen days.

Both fleets will engage in extensive maneuvers following the war game. There will be night and day firing with all guns and torpedo practice. Twenty-four torpedo-boat destroyers will take part in the maneuvers.

MOST IMPORTANT WAR GAME

EVER PLAYED DURING PEACE

WASHINGTON, October 4.—What naval authorities expect to be the most important war game ever played in time of peace by the American navy began to-night off the Atlantic Coast. Every available vessel on the active list was ordered into place. They were divided into two forces, one the Red, or hostile fleet, and the other the Blue, undertaking to prevent the enemy from landing on American soil.

The purpose of the game is to develop data to assist the navy in working out a scheme of national defense, and for that reason, it was explained to-night by Rear-Admiral Benson, chief of operations, that the movements of the contending forces and all particulars of the maneuvers would be kept strictly confidential.

The attacking force sailed from Newport, R. I., and to-night had assumed battle position at some point off the coast. The Blue defenders, comprising most of the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, sailed from Hampton Roads, and through its scouts, began search for the enemy.

Plans for the maneuvers were worked out by the Naval War College at Newport, and were designed to demonstrate how an enemy approaching the coast could best be intercepted and destroyed. The game will continue for ten days or more before the final result is known.

All wireless stations along the coast have been requested to communicate that messages they may receive from the ships to the Navy Department. Separate wireless codes have been worked out for each division, so that reports may be read at the Navy Department, though neither fleet can learn in that way what the other is doing.

Submarines and mines will play an important part in the maneuvers. Theoretical mine fields have been stationed at strategic places along the coast.

Allied Troops Land at Saloniki, Greece

ALLIED troops have landed at Saloniki, Greece, and two powerful Russian squadrons have appeared off the Bulgarian port of Varna, on the Black Sea. Whether Bulgaria has complied with the Russian ultimatum that she openly break with the central powers and dismiss the German and Austrian officers with her army is not known, but her failure to do so is considered certain to result in the creation of yet another zone in the world war.

While unofficial reports in London are that the Greek government has protested against violation of her territory, dispatches emanating from Athens assert the Greek people received the news calmly, realizing that if the worst should come the allied troops would aid them in repelling Teutonic aggression. The Greek minister in London has declined either to affirm or deny that Greece has formally protested.

Heavy fighting continues in the Ariola region of France and home fronts are going on in the champagne region and in the Vosges mountains. The fighting in Ariola has been trench warfare of a vicious character.

Petrograd admits the capture of trenches by the Germans in the region of Drinsk, but declares that in a counterattack the trenches were recaptured.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

Estimated That About \$50,000,000
More Than Needed Is
Spoken For.

BOOKS WILL CLOSE TO-DAY

Both John D. and William Rockefeller

Take Share in Issue—Bonds

May Be in Hands of Individual
Investors Within a Week.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The Anglo-French \$50,000,000 bond issue has been oversubscribed. It is possible that when the underwriters' books are closed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning it will be found that \$50,000,000 more than needed has been subscribed.

Both John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller have subscribed, the former, it is reported, for \$10,000,000, the latter for a sum believed to be less, but not disclosed. Another subscriber of note, it was reported to-night, is Sir Ernest Cassel, former privy councillor and financial advisor to the late King Edward VII. of England. Sir Ernest takes \$5,000,000 worth of the bonds, paying therefor with money on deposit in this country.

Among the half-dozen or more men who have subscribed for \$1,000,000 rumor placed to-day the names of John Willys, automobile manufacturer, and Harry Payne Whitney and William Boyce Thompson, of this city. There was no confirmation of this by J. P. Morgan & Co.

SOON TO BE IN HANDS

OF INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS

It is possible that within a week the bonds will be in the hands of individual investors. The closing of the underwriters' books to-morrow morning, announcement of which was made to-day, will end the opportunity of small investors to obtain their bonds at 96 1/4, the underwriters' terms. Hereafter the bonds will be offered at 98.

New York City, New England and Pittsburgh have come up well to expectations in the amount of subscriptions. It is estimated that they will take care of four-fifths of the issue. A number of responses were received to-day from Western and Southern cities with gratifying results, it was said.

Already there is talk in Wall Street of a second big credit loan which it is believed England and France will have to negotiate within a few months.

LONDON PRESS TAKES MORE

FAVORABLE ATTITUDE

LONDON, October 4.—London newspapers, which at first were inclined to complain at the terms on which the Anglo-French loan is being raised in the United States, are now less critical, pointing out that the great demand for the loan already reported from America has a definite moral effect.

It shows, as nothing else could, not only that Americans want us to win, but also that they believe we shall win," says the Daily Mail.

It is now being explained that conditions here and in the United States are different that money commands a higher price in America; that American underwriting syndicates are accustomed to large and even ultra-liberal commissions, and that a country as large as the United States calls for higher advertising costs and distribution expenses.

In short, the bargain is regarded as a better one on being studied more closely. The Times, which criticized the terms last week, now says:

It is expected there will be some discussion of terms of the loan in Parliament, but the more favorable attitude of the London press is regarded as significant.

\$1.05—DANVILLE AND RETURN—\$4.00
\$3.00—CHARGE CITY AND RETURN—\$5.00
Via Southern Ry. account county fairs.
Dates of sale, Oct. 2-8 and Oct. 3-9, respectively.